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FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

Concerning the laws, which intrench upon the rights of property.

IT is not remembered that the acts of the national legislature have been deemed by any of the possessors of any description of property, unfavorable to their rights, except the proceedings in regard to the public debt. It is no less curious than true, that a part of the community affirm that the government have injured the country by too much liberality, while another part charge the legislature with impairing the contract.

In taking a view of this subject, it should be remembered, that the state of things when it was taken up, was in every respect critical and uncertain. It was difficult to say what the country could perform, and more so to tell what they would comply with. It was perceived, on the one hand, that as such a state of *public credit* as preceded the year 1789, would ruin a government more energetic than that of the United States, so its immediate melioration was a matter of the most imperious necessity. On the other hand, the non-existence of one single efficient funding system, *yielding a full specie interest*, in any one State, and a number of painful facts in the financial operations of some of the legislatures, created a conviction, that there was either an inability or disinclination in all to render a specie payment in the full extent of the *explicit* contracts. Some of the contracts were found not to be explicit, containing promises of large sums under the name of specie, which it could not have been the expectation of the government at their date to discharge, or of the creditor to receive, in coin; because they promised to pay as specie, what was notoriously much less valuable than contracts previously liquidated at forty nominal dollars for one in coin. The peculiar claims of the original creditors also were strongly represented, while the conduct of every State in the union, in its particular finances, had discountenanced a discrimination in their favor; and the established laws of property were urged against a reduction of the owners principal: questions were also raised about the original intrinsic value of the money and property received by the United States, leading to the devising of a new scale of depreciation. By infusing into the propositions for a settlement of the debt, two qualities—*a reduction of the interest* and *a temporary irredeemability of the principal*, which have cost the debtor nothing, and the creditor very little; by vigorous and well devised efforts to recover credit at home and abroad, an arrangement was formed, and executed, which has given better payment to the creditor than could reasonably have been hoped. It is plain to every observer, that, but for the indiscretions of some of the public creditors, who superadded to the trials and fluctuations of a convalescent state of credit, the late unparalleled difficulties of the holders of the stock, the three species of the public paper, taken at a medium, would have been worth the nominal value in the market. *Hitherto it never has been.*

There yet remain, however, in the United States some laws which affect the rights of property. The operation of instalment and valuation laws is not terminated in two or three of the States. In two or three others, paper money is a tender in all or in particular cases. In some quarters, real estate is protected from execution for debt; and in others, the judgments of the courts are suspended, if the income of the estate bears a certain proportion to the creditor's demands. In some of the States preferences are given to the claims of citizens, before those of citizens of the other States, or of foreigners: and a variety of ill exists in many quarters, in the form of insolvent laws. The federal constitution, and those of several of the States, have barred the introduction of these evils in regard to new transactions; and the States which are not chargeable with them, in regard to past affairs, have reaped, in the last three years, an ample reward for their wisdom and virtue. Property may almost be called *the palladium of communities*. Their *moral* safety at least is always at hazard, when that is unwarrantably invaded. In every case wherein difficulties to obtain his own are interposed in the way of the honest and industrious citizen, his loss is not all the public injury. A fellow-citizen—perhaps a member of a legislature (and through him a legislature itself) is corrupted in his principles.

Concerning the public debts.

When it is remembered, that the terms upon which the debts of the States were assumed by Congress, are not more favorable than those on which the federal debt was funded, and when it is called to mind, that the unassumed debts of all the States are less valuable in the market than those which were assumed, it will appear, that the public creditors of the union have little reason to complain. When the advantages of the temporary irredeemability, and of the opportunity of investment in the bank are recollected, the little reason, if any existed, appears to be dissipated. On the other hand, when it is remembered, that long after the promulgation of the funding system and of the bank, the possessors of specie might have procured certificates upon very advantageous terms, that the United States draw a fifth of the profits of the bank without furnishing any of the capital, that the grant of irredeemability is temporary, and so perfectly nominal, that we now have a right to pay off more than we have money to discharge; when it is also borne in mind, that the terms given by Congress to the public creditors, were exceeded (by law at least) in several of the States, and that two of them have added to the benefits of their citizens from the funding system, without discriminating in favor of the original creditor, or against the present holder, the arrangement of the general government appears to be consistent with the public interests and with *the wisdom of the State legislatures*. If the funding system of Congress has been thus equally just and beneficial with those of the States, it has been accompanied with many advantages which cannot be questioned. Public credit is restored—in consequence of that, the contracts for all public supplies are made for cash on the deliveries or performance—the money, thus early promised, is paid by anticipation on the proffer of indubitable security by the various contractors; and interest in favor of the United States has been allowed for the promptitude of her treasury—half a million of dollars of specie claims have been discharged; and purchases of the public debt, which bring the extinguished sum to about 2,400,000 dollars have been made, or provided for—a series of payments since the month of September (required by the most distinguished ally of the United States, in the late war) have been made to serve the occasions of their unhappy colonists. Loans upon five per cent. upon four and a half per cent. and upon four per cent. interest, have been effected in two opulent scenes in Europe, solely by means of our restored credit, to repay, in the hour of need, to that ally, the monies lent to the United States in a like season. All that is due has been paid, part of that which is not yet due has been anticipated. Monies anxiously desired by France, have been discharged by means of loans at a lower interest. Both nations are benefited and pleased; but our country is honored by the transaction. To have neglected our public credit, would have been to lose these advantages.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT is very proper for a private man to rely on his known purity of conduct and principles, and to sit in security and silence, while the little scandals invented by the base, furnish amusement to the credulous. It would not suit the cleanliness and dignity of virtue to discompose itself by dragging the squalid imps of calumny from the cells where they retire to brew their poisons and to shun the hateful day-light. The individual persons concerned in the government of the United States, cannot suppose themselves injured, nor even so much as aimed at, by the authors of the impudent scurrility which has been poured out since the beginning of the present year. It has been asserted, that a plan of the influential men in the government to introduce monarchy and a despotism, and an aristocracy, is not only formed, but almost effected—and that the conspirators are corrupt speculators, and breakers of public trust. Congress, as well as the executive part of the government, under the name of the court and the court party, stand charged with this crime as mean, as atrocious. The accusers assume no small merit to themselves for having sounded the alarm. They call themselves by a number of praise-worthy titles—watchmen for the people—friends of liberty—old republicans, &c. But is there a merit in falsehood, is there virtue in indulging the most malignant passions? Yet this, in truth, is the praise to which the writers lay claim.

It is not easy to conceive of any men out of Bedlam having formed schemes so inconsistent with each other as they have pretended to divulge. A funding system and a monied influence, suppose stable laws, and a firm and inviolable protection to property. Yet such men as those who draw their income from the source of the public faith, are represented as wishing to change the state of things, and to be at work to throw every thing into confusion, and to put their all at risk:—for what?—for a despotism, say the sagacious writers against government. A despotism to secure the public debt. A wise plot truly. Those who are safe under equal and sacred laws, are plotting to be safer under a despotism, which would trample on all laws. The writers alluded to must entertain vast respect for the sense of a people, to whom their mode of finding fault is supposed to be acceptable. And the aristocrats too are said to be in a box with the monarchy men. Many a party-writer has hurt his cause by taking mankind for greater fools than they really are.

To many friends of good order, the inconsistency of the charges against government has appeared sufficient to prevent their mischief. They have said, the discerning will see the fallacy of their arguments; and of the unthinking, one half will be shocked by the malignity and violence of these writers; and the other half will not read their pieces. They argue a free government is of consequence pure. Such are its principles, it will purify itself—for flagrant wrong, done or intended to be done, would destroy the confidence of the people in those who administer the great offices, and that would produce the change of officers. Such a government, it would seem, might despise the slanders of its enemies. For the people, unless extremely ignorant of their powers, will not be excited to insurrection and opposition to the laws by incendiaries, who insult the people, by telling them that the government which they have made and uphold, and which they are frequently deputing their most able and approved men to administer, is a tyranny—that the people are crushed by an iron yoke—the few are lording it over the many—and many other assertions, which are affronting to the pride of an American, conscious of freedom.

It well becomes the dignity and purity of a republican government to rely on these grounds of security. But tho' a good citizen might scorn to notice many slanders which affect himself merely, it becomes him to consider whether the calumnies on the government do not threaten the public tranquility—whether the constitution, which Europe considers as *their* model and *our* glory, which is the purchase of this age and we hope the inheritance of the next, may not be brought into danger by the arts of its enemies. Some persons (they are few) were made angry by its adoption—they are enraged by its success. While the friends of the Union sit satisfied with the operations of the government, and the people thrive under its protection, the implacable foes of the constitution, and of all order, are busy—they meet no opposition except from stubborn facts—while they tell the nation we are ruined and enslaved, and plundered by lords and masters, the general liberty and prosperity confound them. The friends of government pay no regard to their virulent attacks. This forbearance has been carried too far. The writers against government deserve no very great regard for the candor or force of their accusations; singly, they might be despised. But when they gather into a rabble—when they join discipline to rage—when we see them in phalanx, evidently guided by one leader, and, however they may vary their movements, agreeing to knock down all that is erected, and to raise the works of the new government to the foundation, and even daring to tell us that that is unsound, and fit only to support a rotten monarchy—when we see so much system, industry and perseverance in traducing government, surely it is time to look about us, and to take care that the commonwealth sustain no damage.—The league against law and order seems to have provided itself with every weapon of offence. A press is set up and supported, no matter by what means, for the manifest purpose of addressing the passions of the people, and exciting abhorrence against the laws of the land. The approving manner in which the insult to an excise officer is noticed, discloses the designs of the junto—of which indeed they have furnished many other proofs.

When the people know the manner in which these men vilify their free government and equal laws, they will be on their guard against their aspersions. All that can be done is to give warning of the meditated mischief. You cannot reason against rage. They tell of bad designs and of future dangers. You can neither lay open the human heart nor futurity. Surely the people will not, knowingly, concur in the projects of men who dare to tell them they are slaves---that the government is not in their hands---that they are the property of lords and masters. We naturally triumph in the revolution of France---but that has its enemies and opposers within and without the kingdom. Do the French esteem those the best friends of liberty who vilify their constitution, who foment hatred and contempt of the National Assembly, and opposition to the laws. Yet the writers against our free government affect to be friends of liberty, law and order. They have the audacity to cant about republicanism---while they recommend combinations and committees to resist the laws enacted by the people through their representatives.

So prosperous is the country, that the attempt to vindicate the administration, and to unmask the conspirators against law and liberty, seems strange to many, and superfluous to others. They do not generally know that in the silence and repose of our affairs, the enemies of liberty, under a pretence of zeal for it, are scattering the seeds of mischief---they are undermining the temple of freedom---they are appealing to the passions to destroy the work of our sober reason.

People of America, the freest and the most worthy to be free on the face of the earth—the most insulted too by those who dare to despise your constitution, which has given you a name, and an exalted one among the nations—beware of false friends, who cry liberty, but mean to oppose the laws, and to put liberty at risk. Be steady and calm, and remember that when these men have raised your passions as they wish to do, you will be in a condition to be cheated out of your privileges.

A REPUBLICAN.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

I THINK it my duty to inform the community, that early in the ensuing session of Assembly, I shall make a motion to recommend to the citizens of this Commonwealth, that a convention be called, for the purposes of establishing a system of government more congenial to republican principles than that by which we are now governed.

Among many objects which ought to be contemplated, this measure is principally dictated by the opinion, that equality and liberability of representation, are the fundamental pillars of liberty—that the right to be represented, is the natural and unalienable privilege of every citizen who duly contributes to the support of government—and that the constitution of this state, if we have one at all, is very repugnant to both.

Two objections will be advanced—first, the expence of the convention—secondly, the danger of relaxing the sinews of government: To which I observe, that the expence will bear no comparison to the inestimable advantages of a free and equally represented government; and that no man of common understanding, or knowledge of the tempers and wishes of our citizens, can be seriously apprehensive, that they from whom the government springs, by whom it is supported, and to whom it belongs, will, in the necessary exercise of the natural and imprescriptable privileges, seditiously attempt to do any thing, the evil of which will ultimately devolve on themselves.

No government can long be free except one by representation, and every step which a government falls short of equality, it recedes from liberty.—Neither this, nor the present inequality of representation, can be denied.

It will be said, that the necessity of this change, does not now exist, because Congress have under their controul, all the great objects of legislation. To this it may be answered, that Congress have established an excise, odious even in monarchical countries—they have imposed duties too enormous for a free people to bear—they have established an army, when there is not the prospect of an enemy against whom the army is to operate—they have restricted the free circulation of newspapers, by a measure unprecedented, and extremely obnoxious—and if we are to conclude, in future, from the past, I fear that we shall be led on to experience the *favorite* and *diabolical* maxim, that the exigencies of government should be always equal to her resources. If so, and this principle shall be the basis of federal legislation, we may expect that *armies* and *navies* will increase upon us, as fast as we have the ability to pay their expences—nor will it be material whether we pay 10l. per annum, by purchasing rum at 7/6 instead of 4/6 per gallon—nails at 12s instead of 10s per M. or pay the money directly to the collector or exciseman.

Taxes throughout the world beget armies—and armies re-produce taxes. Armies, whatever the pretext for raising them, have either been the direct oppressors, or tools of oppressive power, in every age and clime: And although I do not fear that the present American army, for many of whom I have a high personal respect, can be thus used, because of their own sentiments, I fear for future times: I dislike the principle—I dislike the expence:—I know that a regular army is not calculated for an Indian war—that we have not another offensive enemy if we seek one—and that one fourth, or less than a fourth, of the present military expence, would keep peace with our savage neighbours.

Such sentiments, under such circumstances, induce me to think that we ought not to delay the internal regulations of our government.

HENRY BANKS.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

LONDON, May 30—June 9.

THE revolution in Poland, ſo temperate, fair, and wiſe, ſcarcely provokes the cenſure of Mr. Burke. Had the French nobility diſplayed the temper of the Princes of Poland, all would have been well with them at this day; which ſhews that human, as well as phyſical nature *obtemperando vincitur*. In France, the nobleſſe conſidered every other claſs of citizens as of an inferior ſpecies; and hence the emancipation of that nation from ſervitude involved in it the annihilation of that order in the ſtate, which had been the hereditary oppreſſors of mankind for generations.

In Poland the nobility, by the dereliction of uſurping pre-eminence, have ingratiated themſelves with the people; and the new conſtitution of Poland ſeems to be erected on the moſt ſolid foundation. They will now be in the ſituation of the Engliſh nobility, of whom one of the moſt ingenious, and probably the moſt learned man in England, ſays, in his publication, "By the law of the ſtate, nobles are protected as our equals, and by the law of opinion they would ceaſe to be our ſuperiors, if they would ever preſume to violate the eſtabliſhed rules of civilized life."

Monday being the birth-day of Mr. Pitt, who completed the 33d year of his age. Mr. Dundas gave a grand dinner to the Miniſter, with a party of his friends, at his houſe in Somerſet-place, on the occaſion.

Five more of the conſpirators againſt the late King of Sweden have received judgment, viz. Horn and Ribbing are to have their right hands cut off, and to be beheaded. Hartmanſdorff, Liljehorn, and Von Engeſtrom, to be beheaded. Major General Pechlin, who is generally imagined to have been the ſoul of the plot, has taken his meaſures with ſo much caution, that the Counſel for the proſecution has not hitherto been able to adduce legal evidence againſt him ſufficient to convict him. He is ſeventy five years old, during the greateſt part of which time he has been concerned in every ſcheme of revolution, of which the Swediſh Hiſtory produces ſo many inſtances.

The French have ſtationed between Beachy Head and Dunkirk two frigates and an armed brigantine, intended to intercept ſome Imperial Eaſt-Indiaman now on the point of ſailing from Oſtend. Theſe veſſels captured, on Wedneſday morning, a dogger, bearing Dutch colours, and ſaid to be equipped by the Dutch Eaſt India company at Middleburgh. The officers and crew were, however, chiefly Flemiſh; the lading was found to have come from Oſtend; and the Captain of the little French ſquadron ſuſpecting impoſition, ſent one of his frigates with the veſſel into Dunkirk, where they are now arrived. The name of the dogger is the Triton, Conraed Corneliſs, maſter.

William Peckover, a native of Pontefract, and now gunner of his Majeſty's ſhip Tremendous, is the only perſon living who has ſailed four times round the world. He was gunner of the Bounty at the time of the mutiny, and one of the honeſt fellows who choſe to ſhare the fate of Capt. Bligh.

Extract of a letter from Coblentz, May 10.

"M. Duminique, miniſter of ſtate to the Elector of Treves, on the 3d inſtant, preſented a declaration to the French Princes, expreſſing the ſurpriſe of the Elector, that the emigrants ſhould ſtill continue to aſſemble at Treves, and thereby render him liable to be ſuſpected by the court of France, to whom he wiſhed to avoid giving umbrage.——That he had in conſequence given orders for all the French emigrants to quit Treves, the towns of Wittleick and Phlazel, and all the villages adjoining thereto, by the 8th of May; and requeſting the French Princes to ſecond his intentions. The Elector, he ſays, is determined to have them out; but, the emigrants may, however, if they cannot find another aſylum, aſſemble in the lower Archbiſhoprick beyond the Rhine, as they would then give no umbrage.

"This reſolution M. Duminique has communicated to the French Charge d'Affaires."

The French army is aſſembling in great force about Mons, with a view to make a grand attack.

The high price of copper is ſuch, that it is feared, unleſs meaſures are taken to reduce it, the manufactories at Birmingham and other places where that article is ſo neceſſary, will be at a ſtand. It is propoſed to bring the matter before Parliament, for their conſideration, early in the next ſeſſion.

A very ſingular circumſtance occurred at Kilryg, in Cardiganſhire, during the ſale of the property of the late Miſs Lloyd, whoſe murder was mentioned in a former paper.—A gentleman of the neighbourhood became the purchaſer of a cheſt for 20s. when led by curioſity to examine his bargain, he perceived that it had two drawers, behind one of which was ſecreted a japanned cup, containing 500 guineas, and a purſe with eighteen guineas and two crown piecee. The gentleman, much to his honour, returned the property, undiminiſhed, to the adminiſtrator; and could not even be prevailed upon to accept the purchaſe money of the cheſt, as a tribute to his inflexible integrity.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—Three hundred thouſand poor children are now under tuition in the Sunday ſchools of this kingdom.—This, if any thing can, will eventually bring about a reformation.

Extract from Lord Bucan's "Life of Thomſon," p. 215.

"It is glorious for Thomſon's memory, that he ſhould have deſcribed the platform of a perfect government as Milton deſcribed the platform of a perfect garden. Eighteen years after Thomſon's death, the late Lord Chatham agreed with me in making this remark; and when I ſaid, "But, Sir, "what will become of poor England, "that doats on the imperfections of "her pretended Conſtitution?" He replied, "My dear Lord, the gout "will diſpoſe of me ſoon enough to "prevent me from feeling the conſe"quences of this infatuation: but "before the end of this century, ei"ther the Parliament will reform it"ſelf from within, or be reformed "with a vengeance from without."

YORK, May 28.

By a letter from Mr. Edward Bowling, of this city, a Maſter's Mate of the late Pandora frigate, to his friends here, dated Batavia, Dec. 8, we have the pleaſing intelligence, that 108 of the crew of that unfortunate ſhip were, after having encountered innumerable difficulties, ſafe and in good health at that place, waiting for the ſailing of the Dutch Eaſt-India ſhips for Europe. The crew of the Pandora, at the time ſhe was loſt, conſiſted of 150 men.

HALIFAX, Auguſt 8.

We hear from Hillſborough, North-Carolina, that the Governor, by the advice of the Council, has called a meeting of the Legiſlature of that ſtate at Newbern, at an earlier day than that preſcribed by law—for the purpoſe of chooſing Electors of a Preſident & Vice-Preſident of the United States, &c.

GEORGE-TOWN, (M.) Aug. 8.

On Saturday the 4th inſt. the Corner-Stone, on the weſtern abutment of the Federal Bridge, (being the ſecond corner ſtone of the ſame), was laid in due form, by URIAH FORREST, Eſq. Mayor of this town, in preſence of the Aldermen, the Recorder and Common-Councilmen, attended by a numerous concourſe of reſpectable inhabitants of this place, who aſſembled on the occaſion.—After the ceremony was over, the company returned to Mr. Suter's Fountain-Inn, where a handſome entertainment was given by the Mayor, to the workmen and others, concerned in erecting the Bridge.

A correſpondent obſerves, that it muſt afford general ſatisfaction to every well-wiſher of the proſperity of the City of WASHINGTON, to be aſſured that the public works, now carrying on in this place, are conducted with ſpirit and enterpriſe, and at the ſame time, with that due regard to economy, which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary in all extenſive public undertakings, where a country is but in its infancy.—The Federal Bridge, which will exceed, when finiſhed, for elegance and ſtrength, any thing of the kind heretofore attempted in this country, will be completed in a few weeks—and it is confidently expected, that againſt the day in October next, which is advertiſed for the ſale of Lots in the city, the Superintendant of the Preſident's houſe will have all matters in readineſs, for laying the corner ſtone of the ſame (the third in the Federal City) which will afford the gentlemen concerned in the ſuperintendance of the Federal Buildings, and thoſe who are proprietors of lands in the city, an opportunity of diſplaying their taſte in the brilliancy of a third proceſſion, and of exhibiting their liberality, in an entertainment ſuitable to the occaſion—which may be a further inducement to purchaſers; and thereby benefit themſelves as well as contribute to the honor and future proſperity of the City of Waſhington.

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

Capt. Hopkins, who arrived here on Sunday the 5th inſt. from Ruſſia, informs—That at the date of his ſailing therefrom, he could not learn that any warlike preparations were making in the Ruſſian empire: That there had been many reports of attempts to poiſon the Empreſs—one of which, it was ſaid, had been diſcovered to be made by ſeveral Frenchmen;—That in conſequence, an order of ſtate had been iſſued, for apprehending the conſpirators (ten of whom had been taken)—and for puniſhing with death every Frenchman who remained within the empire after a certain time—and, that Capt. Hopkins bro't away therefrom three French gentlemen.

One fact will outweigh in the public opinion a thouſand declamations. It is aſſerted, but with a colouring that renders the aſſertion at leaſt ſuſpicious, that "all who have become rich in the United States, for ſeveral late years, are Speculators; and that to raiſe theſe harpies to wealth and eminence, the induſtrious Merchant has been oppreſſed with the moſt grievous burdens—burdens which muſt operate his ruin." This is aſſertion without proof. For a ſhort time, it muſt be allowed, owing to the madneſs, or ſomething worſe, of a few deſperate individuals, Speculation aſſumed a glare, that aſtoniſhed, and in many inſtances, captivated, the beholder.

At length, however, like the unſtable glitter of a meteor, it diſſipated, and ſo far were its votaries from having acquired "immenſe fortunes" thereby—that it left them—in priſon, in poverty, or in exile.—On the other hand, in all the bankruptcies of the laſt year, not one in the mercantile line is to be traced; and from the great increaſe of the ſhipping—the advancement of commercial and manufactural buſineſs-inſtitutions—and every mechanical buſineſs—and from the general happineſs which pervades every part of the Union, we may venture to aſſert, nor fear a contradiction, that ſucceſs has abundantly crowned every effort of commercial enterpriſe and induſtry—and that our Merchants univerſally are ſeeing good days according to the days wherein they have ſeen evil. And well do the Merchants deſerve this proſperity, and an increaſe of it. Their patriotiſm has been immortalized by our beloved Preſident—and they muſt enjoy the pleaſing ſatisfaction, that they have been greatly inſtrumental in advancing their country to a height of proſperity, reputation, and felicity, unexampled in her annals.

That theſe are FACTS is viſible to every man who wiſhes to ſee them ſo. And they ſhall be told to the world, as long as they continue to be ſuch.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

On Monday evening a Weſtcheſter pettyaugre on her return home upſet near the ſhip-yards with two men and two women paſſengers on board.—The men caught hold of the veſſel, and got upon her bottom, but the women were in the cabin under water. Several boats went to their aſſiſtance, and cut a hole in the bottom of the veſſel, by which the lives of the two women were ſaved, who were found claſped in each others arms.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

MR. FRENEAU,

BEING a reader of the *Gazette of the United States*, which I borrow of a neighbour, I find much has been ſaid therein reſpecting a ſalary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year you receive for tranſlating for the department of State. This clerkſhip is there deemed by a writer that calls himſelf *An American*, to be incompatible with your ſtation as conductor of a newſpaper. Of this incompatibility let the proper authority determine. It may be well enough, however, and certainly not unfair, to retort on this occaſion. I am informed that the printer of the Gazette of the United States, the *immaculate* Mr. John Fenno, is printer to the Senate of the United States, the emoluments of which office are very conſiderable, as can be made appear from a calculation on the ſums annually paid for his ſervices as printer. I am further informed that the ſame Mr. John Fenno enjoys excluſively the printing for the treaſury department, where it ſeems he has rendered himſelf a particular favourite. He has alſo of late, it is ſaid, made his approaches to another public office in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and is in a fair way of being ſoon, if not already, in full poſſeſſion of the buſineſs thereunto appertaining.

From all which the natural inference is, that *two thouſand* or twenty-five hundred dollars a year, cannot otherwiſe than have ſome ſort of influence on the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, eſpecially when his avaricious principles are brought into view. They who are ſkilful at tracing *cauſe* and *effect*, will be at no loſs in this matter. By comparing circumſtances and nicely balancing the *quid pro quo*, wonders will be brought to light that no man would have dreamt of. I inſiſt on it, my reaſoning is fair: if two hundred and fifty dollars a year *muſt* neceſſarily be influential on one hand, ten times that ſum muſt undoubtedly have a tenfold influence on the other. The principles of Mr. John Fenno, and his ſetters-on, are pretty well known—but, for the benefit of the United States at large, they will be better known in a ſhort time by a pamphlet of extracts from his former files.* G.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE Editor of the National Gazette receives a ſalary from that government, which for nine months paſt the writers in his paper have been laboring to render odious to the people.—To abate the force of this charge, with what conſiſtency your readers will determine for themſelves, the National Gazette of Wedneſday informs the public, that "Mr. John Fenno enjoys excluſively the printing for the Treaſury Department."—From the beſt authority I am informed, that this aſſertion is entirely unfounded——it is not a fact, at the preſent moment, nor has it been ſo ſince the firſt inſtitution of the Department, that any individual has had the printing buſineſs thereof, excluſively. Four or five different printers, have been and now are employed to perform the printing neceſſary to be done for the Treaſury.—Among theſe are Mr. Aitkin, Meſſrs. Childs and Swaine, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Fenno, &c.—Three or four of them, if not the whole number, retain the execution of thoſe parts of the *treaſury printing* to *this day*, which they were at firſt employed to do.——One conſiderable branch of this *treaſury printing* is performed in the office of Meſſrs. Childs and Swaine, where Mr. *Freneau*'s National Gazette is printed.——In addition to this the Printers of the National Gazette, are Printers to the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, are Printers for the Government, of the laws of the Union, by Authority, in volumes,—and for the ſtate of New-York in the Daily Advertiſer—they are alſo Printers for the Department of State.——All this work, the Daily Advertiſer excepted, is executed in the Office in which Mr. *Freneau*'s National Gazette is printed.

The Printers before named, with ſeveral others applied to the Government for employment in the line of their profeſſion—thoſe which obtained a preference, have rendered ſervices to the public—have been paid as other mechanics employed by the public have been paid—and as ſuch are totally diſconnected with the government.

Surely then, the adminiſtration cannot be charged with excluſively encouraging thoſe preſſes that have *approbated* its meaſures, when a preſs that ſeems inceſſantly with *abuſe* of thoſe meaſures, enjoys by far the largeſt proportion of the printing buſineſs executed for the Government. CANDOR.

* If the above writer intends a candid and impartial Compilation, and will call on the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, he will aſſiſt him in his benevolent undertaking,—having, for ſome time paſt had it in contemplation to publiſh an Abſtract from the Gazette, of the eſſays, paragraphs and detached obſervations which it contains.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

TO THE AMERICAN.

BEING in poſſeſſion of two facts which are of a nature to throw full light upon the ſubject you have brought into public view, I think it due to truth and to the community, to make you acquainted with them in the only manner which ſituation permits.—One is, that the Editor of the National Gazette has received a Salary, as Clerk in the Department of State, from the 17th Auguſt 1791, near two months and an half prior to the Commencement of his paper, and prior to the Commencement of his reſidence in this city.

The other, that Mr. Taylor, who long before was, and ſtill is *a Clerk in the Department of State*, an intelligent and reſpectable man, has a competent knowledge of the French Language,—the only one, of which Mr. Freneau is the Tranſlator. FAIR PLAY.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE charges which have been brought againſt "the EDITOR of the NATIONAL GAZETTE," as he himſelf ſtates them to be, are no otherwiſe perſonal charges, than as they deſignate the *perſons*, againſt whom they are made.

In their application to Mr. Freneau, they affect him ſolely in his capacity of Editor of a public paper (which may juſtly be conſidered as a public capacity) and in relation to matters of public or national concern. It is therefore a meer ſubterfuge to call them *perſonal* charges, and then to ſay, that they ſhall not be anſwered, unleſs the author of them will come forward to ſupport them. It was eaſily anticipated that he might have good reaſons for not diſcovering himſelf, at leaſt at the call of Mr. Freneau—and it was neceſſary for him to find a ſhelter. What elſe could he do? The charges brought againſt him are ſubſtantiated by facts, ſome of them acknowledged by himſelf, others proved by a reference to public documents, and to his own paper; others of general notoriety.

The inferences from theſe facts are the only things, which remain for diſcuſſion; and theſe ſo naturally flow from the premiſes, that they defy the arts of ſophiſtry to obſcure them. The expedient however which has been adopted, comes rather late; conſidering that Mr. Freneau began to anſwer even under the ſolemnities of an oath.

AN AMERICAN.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

IT has been clearly proved (ſays the National Gazette) that the Poſt-Office was not ſacred in the years 1787 and 1788. The ſame junto, or perſons of the ſame ſtamp, who are now ſo buſily employed to ſubvert the government of this country, made the above aſſertion while the Conſtitution was under diſcuſſion—but did they ever prove it?—No—Let the names of the guilty be expoſed—or, if not, let the fabricators of ſuch falſehoods be held in juſt abhorrence—for theſe are the perſons who would have prevented, if poſſible, the union of the ſtates, and the adoption of any ſyſtem of general government whatever.

D. B.

Extract from a circular addreſs of a number of the citizens of Philadelphia to the citizens of Pennſylvania.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,

"THE great bleſſings enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United States, under the preſent conſtitution, muſt excite a wiſh in the boſom of every good citizen, to promote ſuch meaſures as are moſt likely to render thoſe bleſſings permanent. That this cannot be obtained without a wiſe and virtuous repreſentation in Congreſs, and without a conſtant ſucceſſion of ſuch public characters as have nothing in view but the welfare of their country, muſt be evident to every American. To effect this wiſe and virtuous ſucceſſion of repreſentatives and rulers, ſo far as the voice and ſuffrages of Pennſylvania are entitled to extend, has attracted the attention of many of the citizens of Pennſylvania.—Conſidering the importance of the enſuing election, where thirteen members are to be choſen in one ticket, it becomes a queſtion of intereſting diſcuſſion, to determine on the beſt mode of uniting the ſentiments of the citizens, throughout the State, on this great buſineſs. To leave every part of the State to form an independent ticket, without conſulting their fellow-citizens, would be to riſk an appointment, by even a very ſmall minority. For although the ſuffrages in favor of one ticket might be ſuperior, in number, to any other, yet that ſuperiority might be compoſed of leſs than a tenth, or twentieth part of the voters. Neceſſity then calls for a free communication of ſentiments previous to the election. How this can beſt be effected muſt be left to the different parts of the State to determine."

EXTRACT.

"AS almoſt every material expended in carrying on manufactures ariſes from the earth, the conſumption muſt benefit the agricultural intereſt of the country, not only in furniſhing a market for our raw materials, and ſaving money to the country, but by the number of hands that will be employed in carrying on the different manufactures they may engage in; our home-conſumption will be encreaſed, by its being expended by the manufacturers, who do not raiſe their own bread; by which means we ſhall not entirely be left to precarious foreign markets, which probably will become leſs, from that ſpirit of liberty, which appears to be extending over the greateſt part of Europe. For as property in every country where liberty prevails, is ſecured to the cultivator and poſſeſſor, they now have every ſtimulus that can excite them to induſtry, and increaſing their agricultural productions. France, a country bleſt in the goodneſs of its ſoil, and a temperate climate, under the adminiſtration of its former tyrannical government, ſeldom was able to furniſh its inhabitants with bread; but hereafter, we muſt expect grain will be raiſed, not only ſufficient for their own conſumption, but to ſupply foreign markets; as the deficiency did not ariſe from any ſterility in the ſoil, or an unfavorable climate, but from exorbitant taxes, together with overbearing and greedy landlords, and a rapacious clergy, who amongſt them, ſwept away the whole produce of the poor Peaſant's induſtry; for that was the higheſt title they then would afford him. Poland, a great wheat country, from the moſt abject ſtate of ariſtocratic vaſſalage, by the virtue of a patriot King, is emancipated from its ſlavery, and from the ſame cauſe, (that of enjoying the fruits of their own labour) the farmers will undoubtedly encreaſe the quantity formerly raiſed for exportation."

FOR THE GAZTTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

OVID'S METAMORPHOSES REVIVED IN PHILADELPHIA.

STRANGE news, Meſſrs. Printers, Fame's trumpet relates,
Of the late *Philadelphia* town-meeting debates.
Old *Ovid*'s ſtrang changes, long ſince out of mind,
Are brought into action, and greatly refin'd;
For the cauſe of fair Freedom, Elections, and all,
The grand queſtions diſcuſs'd on this ſub-lunar ball,
Are argued with energy—manag'd with care,
By a creature, my friends, would have made *Ovid* ſtare.
—To avoid being tedious, I'll drop needleſs chat,
And briefly inform, I allude to a RAT—
—Neither *wharf-rat* or *dwarf-rat*, but *rats* of renown,
Whoſe fame muſt encreaſe---with the noiſe of the town—
AriſtocRATS, DemocRATS---poor, rich, fat and lean,
From the *ſmall* rats who're *out*, to the *big* rats who're *in*.
—Beware, O ye nibblers—your ſquabblings may bring,
A brute of a CAT as protector or KING.

A TRAVELLER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18.

On Monday, the 6th day of this inſtant, the Supreme Court of the United States met, when all the judges were preſent. The Attorney-General of the United States gave notice, that he ſhould move the Court on the Wedneſday following for a mandamus to the Circuit-Court of Pennſylvania, commanding them to proceed on the petition of William Hogburne, a claimant of a penſion, in which they had refuſed to proceed, from a ſuppoſed nullity of the penſion law. The motion was accordingly begun on Wedneſday; when after ſome prefatory remarks, the Attorney-General was aſked from the bench, whether he conceived it to be an official right to offer ſuch a motion, as he had intimated it to be. He anſwered, that he did conceive it to be an official right. Upon which ſeveral obſervations were made, and the debate continued from day to day until Saturday laſt. The opinions of the judges being then taken, they were equally divided.

In conſequence of this diviſion, it was improper for the Attorney-General to move the ſubject officially. He then appeared as counſel for the invalids; and the motion, after being accompanied with the reaſons, which influenced him to believe that the Inferior Court had erred, was poſtponed for a final deciſion until the next Court.

The important queſtion "whether a State can be ſued," is alſo ſet for the firſt day of the next term.

Accounts from Charleſton by the ſchooner Eagle, Capt. Lloyd Jones, adviſe, that ſince the 20th of June, the ſeaſons have been favorable in the back country of South-Carolina and Georgia, and ſince the middle of July, in the low-lands along the ſea-coaſt. A healthier ſeaſon was never known in Carolina than the preſent. The rice ſwamps were promiſing an uncommonly abundant crop, and the Indian corn had only failed on high, ſandy ſituations. The indigo was much injured by the early droughts along the coaſt, but promiſed a plentiful produce in the upper country.

The celebrated Mr. Paine, it is ſaid, has quitted England. Since which his third pamphlet has been ſuſpended.

Capt. Kennedy, of the Brig Harriet, from Bourdeaux, arrived at Charleſton, (S. C.) gives the following information: that the tumult in Paris had not ſubſided—that the King's bureau had been broken open, and ſome letters found, by which it was diſcovered that his majeſty had been carrying on a very treaſonable correſpondence with the emigrant princes—That double guards had been placed around the palace, in which their majeſties were confined on account of the ſuſpicions entertained of their intention to quit the capital—That all the citizens of Paris were in arms; that the national aſſembly has continued ſitting for five days, without adjournment—and that the general opinion in Bourdeaux was, that the king would be beheaded.

Lately arrived at Richmond, Virginia, 15 Indian warriors belonging to the Catawba Nation, It is ſaid that their viſit is to offer their ſervices to the United States, to fight againſt the hoſtile tribes, which are now at war againſt us.

Between 2 and 300 troops arrived at Carliſle the 6th inſt. under the command of Capt. John Mills, on their way to the Weſtern Country.

By a gentleman from Kentucky (ſays the Potowmac Guardian, a paper printed at Martinſburg) we learn, that 500 Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, with their ſquaws, horſes, &c. had gone into Kentucky, and joined the white inhabitants, with an intention of taking part in the enſuing campaign.

An article in a Hartford paper, ſpeaking of that place, ſays, no town between Boſton and Philadelphia exhibits ſuch marks of encreaſe as that does—and that there appears to be no town where large capitals can be employed to greater advantage, as the preſent importing places are by no means adequate to a full ſupply of goods for the conſumption of the interior country.

Tueſday laſt a man fell from off a new houſe in Second-ſtreet, and was ſo badly bruiſed, that his life is deſpaired of.

A propoſal is publiſhed in Boſton, for printing by ſubſcription in one vol. 12mo. THE FARMERS' FRIEND—or the hiſtory of Mr. CHARLES WORTHY---an entire new work, by the author of "the memoirs of the Bloomſgrove Family."

By the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 11th inſt. we learn that information had been received at that place, that two parties of Indians were approaching towards the frontiers of Weſtmoreland County—and that Major M'Cully, and Capt. Guthrie were out with a party intending to fall in with them if poſſible.

A detachment of troops from New-Jerſey, under the command of Enſign Hunter, had arrived at Pittſburgh.

A ſoldier by the name of Henry Hamilton, was condemned to ſuffer death for mutiny, in attempting to take the life of Enſign Devin, by ſticking him with a bayonet in the breaſt. He was carried to the gallows, and every preparation made for his execution, when a reprieve arrived from the Commander in Chief.

A letter from Halifax, of the 7th ult. to a correſpondent in Newark, ſays, that Col. Fanning, Governor of St. John's Iſland, the Chief Juſtice, Attorney-General, &c. were lately diſmiſſed his Majeſty's ſervice, upon the criminating complaints of Meſſrs. Daniel Grandin, Peter M'Gowan, and Co. for various oppreſſions uſed and practiſed againſt his Majeſty's ſubjects in that Iſland.

An agricultural ſociety was incorporated in Maſſachuſetts in March laſt; this ſociety is now organized, its officers choſen and committees appointed in various parts of the State to ſolicit ſubſcriptions, to promote the purpoſes of the inſtitution.

There is no country in the world in which there is a greater field for agricultural improvement than America. In ſeveral of the States agricultural ſocieties are eſtabliſhed; a mutual intercourſe and communication of obſervations, experiments and diſcoveries, will be highly conducive to the promoting this one of the firſt of all human concerns.

On the 12th inſtant, a detachment of 100 fine troops left Fredericktown, under the direction of Enſign Gregg, deſtined to join the army at the Weſtward.

There is now living in Lanſingburgh, State of New-York, a child of black parents, 18 months old, whoſe ſkin is as white as the whiteſt children in the place, the eyes bright blue, the hair ſandy, but ſhort, harſh and curly as that of any negro; its noſe, mouth and lips, and every other feature like thoſe of its nation.

Auguſt the ſecond the Methodiſts had a conference at Lynn, Maſſachuſetts, being the firſt ever held by that denomination in that State.—Biſhop Aſbury and ſeveral Elders were preſent.

A correſpondent informs us, that at a meeting of the Preſident and managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill canal, on the 14th inſtant, the following intereſting reſolutions were entered into by that board, viz.

Whereas the board have with great attention examined the ground from the mouth of Stoney creek down, with a view to determine where the weſt end of the canal ſhall unite with the river Schuylkill, and finding that it will be practicable to cut a canal on the eaſt ſide of the rive laſt mentioned, from the moſt northerly point allowed by the law, and that the fall from thence to high-water mark at the Delaware, at the north bounds of the city of Philadelphia, amounts to about fifty feet; and that various and multiplied advantages will reſult from taking the water from the Schuylkill at the mouth of Stoney creek:

Therefore reſolved, That the canal ſhall commence as high up the river as the law permits.

It was further reſolved, That Doctor Rittenhouſe be requeſted to lay out and ſtake off the ground for the canal; and that he be empowered to employ ſuch aſſiſtants and workmen as he may find neceſſary in the buſineſs.

The board alſo agreed to appoint a ſuperintendant, in order to commence the work without day; and Propoſals for ſuch an appointment were directed to be publiſhed, ſo that we may expect the buſineſs to be carried on with vigor.

To demonſtrate the ſuperior excellence of Beetham's Waſhing-Mill to any other mode of waſhing cloaths, the following certified account of the operation of that machine, is publiſhed in a London paper:

The following articles were completely waſhed between the hours of nine in the morning and nine at night, in a common mill of ſix guineas value; and in the operation conſuming only nine pounds and an half of ſoap, and a pound of pearl-aſhes; they were all wrung at the ſame time in a common wringer, value one guinea. 350 ſhirts and ſhifts, each worn a week—64 aprons, ditto—10 gowns, ditto—10 frocks, ditto——2 long table-cloths, 48 ſheets, worn a month. Caps and other ſmall articles innumerable.

It may be neceſſary to remark, that to waſh the ſame quantity by hand, always took ſeven women two days.

A ſecond waſhing, on the 28th of March, was performed in twelve hours, with only nine pounds and an half of ſoap, and a pound of pearl-aſhes—400 ſhirts and ſhifts, worn a week—98 aprons, ditto—31 handkerchiefs—4 gowns—41 caps, and other pieces of ſmall linen; 52 ſheets, each worn one month.

☞ Theſe machines are made by Mr. Joſeph Pope of Boſton, warranted equal to thoſe made in London, and ſold at a much ſmaller price. Several attempts have been made to conſtruct this machine in this country which have failed; Mr. Pope has ſucceeded perfectly.

The *American Philoſophical Society*, at their laſt meeting, elected the following Gentlemen Members:

ERASMUS DARWIN, M. D. F. R. S. Phyſician in Derby, in England.

WILLIAM CURRIE, M. D. Author of a new Medical Publication---Citizen of Philadelphia.

UNO VON TROIT, Archbiſhop of Sweden; Author of Letters on Iceland.

Mr. JOHN TRUMBULL, of Connecticut; Painter in Hiſtory, &c.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAM. MAGAW, *Sec'ry.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

A free conſtitution and equal laws ſteadily adminiſtered are deemed eſſential to liberty. If, without theſe, it were poſſible that liberty could be enjoyed to day, it would be with a melancholy foreſight of its certain loſs to-morrow. Will it do therefore in America, where the people have been ſo much enlightened by education, and have ſeen and practiſed ſo long in the ſchool of their own politics—will it deceive any body for men to call themſelves friends of liberty, who are oppoſed to its firſt principles and moſt important defences? Theſe men diſlike the conſtitution—they want amendments—it is indefinite—too much power is given—part muſt be taken away and given to the ſtate governments—conſolidation is of all evils the greateſt and the moſt certain to befall us. Yet they aſſure us, and who can doubt what theſe men of truth aſſert, that they are friends of the conſtitution—friends of good order, anxious for the preſervation of the public tranquillity. They have oppoſed almoſt every important law that has paſſed—they ſtill repreſent the laws as born in ſin, and nurſed in corruption, and worſe than any thing in the univerſe, except thoſe who made and thoſe who execute them. Still they mean no harm—they would not touch this ſyſtem of fraud and corruption. If they could hold the reins of government, which for the pure love of virtue and liberty of the people they would condeſcend to do, they would deem themſelves bound to proceed againſt liberty and juſtice, by carrying the wicked ſyſtem, now a ſacred law, into effect. While the people chuſe to maintain the laws and conſtitution, the counſels of theſe men, too groſs to deceive, and too pernicious to guide them, will be diſregarded—but the nature of their counſel evinces, that whenever the work of deſtroying law and government ſhall be undertaken, willing laborers will not be wanting.

Let us compare, for one moment, the actual ſituation of our country as portrayed on a late anniverſary, with the repreſentations, or rather miſrepreſentations of thoſe who have undertaken to cenſure public meaſures, and to brand their authors with every opprobrious epithet.

The Independence of the United States has been celebrated this year throughout the Union, with uncommon attention. Among the numerous toaſts and ſentiments which have been given on the occaſion, the genuine principles of republicaniſm, always friendly to good government, form a diſtinguiſhed part—the proſperity of our country has been almoſt univerſally recollected and acknowledged; and ſcarcely a liſp or reflection to the diſadvantage of the meaſures of government, or the men in office, has been uttered—on the other hand, the Chief of Patriots, whoſe ſignature has ſanctioned thoſe meaſures from which ſuch ſolid bleſſings have flowed, has received the univerſal plaudits of freemen. Among all the numerous collections of the citizens in the various ſtates, which of the laws of the United States has been diſapproved?—Where ſhall we look for evidences of public happineſs, if not in thoſe aſſemblies of the people where every circumſtance conſpires to unbend the mind, and give a looſe to the genuine emotions of the ſoul?

"Warm from the heart, and true to all its fires,"
Springs the bright hope, the Patriot's breaſt inſpires.

Some deny the fact that the country has proſpered under the influence of the new government. Others wiſely ſay, it would have done as well without a new conſtitution. Another ſet admit the fact, but draw an inference from it of a different kind. They ſay, the ſeaſon of proſperity is dangerous Wealth corrupts and lays jealouſy to ſleep—and now the plot againſt liberty is going on briſkly, while we are unſuſpicious of danger. We ſhall wake up with ſome money in our pockets it is true, but ſlaves, ſay they. It is not ſtrange that the luſtre of government ſhould make its old enemies, the lovers of darkneſs and confuſion, ſick.

"Thou that with ſurpaſſing glory crown'd,
"O Sun, I tell thee how I hate thy beams"—
was ſaid by an old enemy of government.

There is a claſs of men with whom the inſinuations againſt the purity of government, and the pretences of corrupt ſpeculations by men in public truſt, will have influence. They, however, were never friendly to it. Knaves take the ſuſpicion of foul play for the proof of it.—Each finds in his own heart that the tale of ſlander might be true. We are as often duped by too little confidence in men, as by too much.

It is too late in the day for the people to be deceived by the *wind* muſic of certain declaimers on the *deplorable* ſituation of our country—they have thrumbed this tune ſo long, that it is aſtoniſhing they are not tired of hearing it—when they are at length almoſt reduced to the ſituation of certain preachers in London, whoſe audiences are frequently no more than the vicar and clerk.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig	Georgia Packet,	Burroughs,	Charleſton
	Marguerite,	Langlois,	St. Marks
Schr.	——,	Eaſterwood,	North-Carolina
	Friendſhip,	Bowen,	Maryland
	Eagle,	Jones,	Charleſton
	Hope,	Luce,	Virginia
Sloop	Sally,	Cheſrow,	do.
	Liberty,	Montayne,	St. Kitts
	Harriet,	Enos,	Amboy
	Honour,	Goodrich,	New-York
	Arabella,	Moklar,	do.
	New-York & Philad. Packet,	Bird,	do.
	Laurel,	Stevens,	Virginia
	Sally,	Emery,	St. Kitts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,			21/9
3 per Cents,			12/9
Deferred,			13/3
Full ſhares Bank U. S.		49	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	61		

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said River Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the said River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami River of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said River Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash River, and from the mouth of the said Wabash River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the River Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illiono s River.

24. At any place or places on the East side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the said River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the said Wabash, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Tenessee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Nathville, on the said River, and at Nashville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nathville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made her for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 179', and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the
President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

Certificates Lost.

MISSING, *Five New-Jersey Certificates*, signed by *Silas Condict*, viz.

No. 740 for	£. 75	0	0
1978	11	12	9
715	1	0	0
3482	1	4	6
829	0	12	9

The subscriber supposes the above Certificates are stolen. Whoever will discover the Thief, or Certificates, and leave information at the Treasury or Loan-Office in New-Jersey, or in the County Collector's Office at Morris-Town, shall be handsomely rewarded by

Morris-Town, JOSEPH LEWIS.
New-Jersey, July 12, 1792. (1aw7w)

SECURITIES.

SOLDIERS, Mariners, and militia men's pay, lands, and claims on the public,

SHARES, in the Banks, in the Canals, and Turnpike Road,

CERTIFICATES, granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies,

NOTES of hand, bills, bonds, and mortgages with or without deposits,

BOUGHT, sold, or negotiated, at No. 2, in Fourth-street below Market-street, by

FRANCIS WHITE,

Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.

PHILADELPHIA. (1aw6w)

WM. CLELAND,

BOSTON,

Transacts business in the Funds of the United States;

BANK STOCK, BILLS of EXCHANGE, &c.

☞ Orders from New-York, Philadelphia, or any other part of the Union, will be attended to with DILIGENCE and PUNCTUALITY.

June 1. (*ep1m & 1aw2m*)

New-Brunswick Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE, 2,000 DOLLARS.

THE Public are hereby informed, that the drawing of the above Lottery is postponed till the third day of September next—at which time, the Managers are positively determined the drawing shall commence, in Mr. Norman's Long Room, in the City of New-Brunswick.

Tickets are to be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry, where fortunate adventurers may receive their prize-money ten days after drawing. A list of fortunate numbers will be published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

☞ Circumstances unforeseen, and unfavorable to Lotteries, have occasioned the necessity of this further postponement. The Rector and Wardens ask the assistance of their episcopal and other friends, in supplying themselves with Tickets previous to the above day—confident that no Lottery more favorable to adventurers has been offered to the public—the deduction being only 12½ per cent. and not two blanks to a prize.

THE MANAGERS.

*** Letters directed to PETER KEENON, Post-Master, New-Brunswick (post paid) will be immediately attended to.

New-Brunswick, July 25, 1792. (ep1S)

To be published by Subscription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congress,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

Subscriptions are received by the principal Booksellers, and by the Editor,

JOHN CAREY, *No.* 26, *Pear-Street, Philadelphia.*

PROPOSALS,

By ISAAC NEALE,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

(The ninth edition of)

The Travels of Cyrus:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

A DISCOURSE upon the THEOLOGY and MYTHOLOGY of the *PAGANS.*

BY THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

THE Travels of Cyrus having gone through so many editions in Europe, every thing which might be said to recommend so valuable a work, is rendered useless; and as it is now almost, if not entirely out of print, the publisher trusts there will be little difficulty in procuring a respectable list of subscribers to an AMERICAN EDITION.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in one volume, 12mo. on good demy paper, and a neat type; and will contain about 350 pages.

The price to subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR, to be paid on the delivery of the book, which will be neatly bound and lettered.

The work shall be put to press in October next, provided there shall be 250 subscribers.

Any person subscribing for, or procuring subscribers for twelve books, and will be responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to two gratis.

The names of subscribers shall be prefixed to the work.

☞ Subscriptions received by most of the Booksellers in Philadelphia and New-York.

N. B. Gentlemen who may please to encourage the work by procuring subscriptions, are requested to forward a list of the names subscribed, by the 20th day of October next.

Burlington, July 21, 1792. (ep 3w)

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second-Street, Philadelphia,

VOLUME VI OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA:

Or a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature,

On a plan entirely new: By which the different sciences and arts are digested into the form

Of distinct Treatises or Systems.

This sixth volume contains, among a variety of interesting articles,

Dioptrics, distillation, diving bell, art of drawing, Dublin art of Dying, theory of the earth and earthquakes, Edinburgh, education, history of Egypt, System of electricity, history of England, engraving, essaying, history of Ethiopia, &c. &c. &c.

Illustrated with twenty-two copper plates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types (cast for the purpose in Philadelphia) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work may be had in *volumes* or *half-volumes*; it being proposed to deliver the volumes in parts, at twenty shillings (Pennsylvania currency) each, in boards, or for the whole *volume*, five dollars, in boards. The volumes now finished are to be paid for on delivery, and the price of one volume is to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it.

III. In the course of publication will be exhibited above five hundred copper plates, elegantly engraved in Philadelphia; which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered, an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes.

*** As the very great expence attending the undertaking, makes punctuality of payment indispensably necessary, the publisher flatters himself that the subscribers will be perfectly satisfied with his adhering strictly to his original plan of delivering the books only on receiving payment, agreeable to the conditions of publication.

Subscriptions for the Encyclopedia,

Will continue to be received on the same terms as usual, till the first of September, 1792, when the price will be encreased. TEN DOLLARS to be paid on subscription, by those who have not subscribed before that time.

Those who have subscribed, but not taken their books before that time, will be considered as not having subscribed.

As the subscription will probably be closed by Christmas, such as chuse to be possessors of this very valuable and important work, will do well to come forward in time, that they may not be disappointed. July 21. eptf

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (eptf.)

Bank of the United States.

JULY 10, 1792.

RESOLVED,

THAT an Office of Discount and Deposit, be established in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia.

RESOLVED,

That the 2d Tuesday in September next be appointed for the Election of Thirteen Directors and a Cashier, for the Office of Discount and Deposit, in the City of Richmond.

By Order of the President and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

Ebenezer Hazard,

STOCK-BROKER,

HAS Removed his OFFICE to No. 128 north Second-Street, where he continues to purchase and sell on Commission, Certificates of debt of the United, and Individual States, Bank Stock, Canal, and Turnpike Shares, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the Universal Tontine who have not yet received their Certificates are desired to call for them.

July 18. (ep.tf)

Sixty Dollars Reward.

BROKE goal in Baltimore, the 10th of April last, and made his escape, a Negro Man, named BILL FLANAGAN, the property of the subscriber. He is a stout, straight likely fellow, about 25 years of age; 5 feet 8, 9 or 10 inches high. He affects to be a zealous Methodist, is extremely artful, talkative and plausible; can read, and it is supposed can write. He had on a sailor's red cloth jacket, a striped ditto, an old coarse linen shirt, and a pair of canvass trousers; he was barefooted. It is not doubted he will alter his dress, and change his name. He was lately the property of Capt. Joseph Goutrou, of Baltimore, and was employed as a sailor on board his packet; and it is probable may try to get on board some vessel in capacity of seaman.

It is supposed he is now in New-York or Philadelphia ——Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive SIXTY DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges. CHRISTOPHER HUGHES.

Baltimore, August 1, 1792. (1aw4t)

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to grass, and there being so much meadow, a large stock may be raised: it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smoak-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-street, or at No. 81, South Water-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-street, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

WANTED, to go to BOSTON,

A JOURNEYMAN COPPERSMITH, at small work, such as Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Pots, &c.—Good wages and constant employment will be given to a person with good recommendations---a single man would be preferred. Enquire of the Editor.

July 25. [ep3w]